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educational courses to the interrelations between life and its environment; and his book is a protest against the disproportionate prominence given to physiography, and the indigestible array in text-books of facts of regional geography without showing the relations between them and with other sides of the subject.

In his first book the author treats the fundamentals under the heads of astronomical, inorganic, and organic geography and cartography. He uses the simplest language, his material is well arranged, and one topic leads naturally to the next. His chapters on the atmosphere and the sea, for instance, are a great help towards understanding the chapter on climate; and the chapter on soil and its products leads to the discussion of the relations of man to the soil and its fruits.

The chapter on the making and reading of maps is good as far as it goes. What geography teachers of this country need more than anything else is a simply written volume that will help to cultivate the love of good maps, the comprehension of all their symbolism, and acquaintance with map projections sufficient to enable teachers to appreciate the advantages and the inadequacy of each and the purposes which each serves best.

Some defects should be corrected in a later edition. It is too late to teach that the Gulf Stream, as a current, has a modifying influence upon the climate of northwest Europe.

Most of our teachers may profit by this book. It is illustrated by good maps in colours, black maps, and diagram.

A Gazetteer of the World. By John Tyrrell Baylee. 255 pp. George Routledge & Sons, London, and E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. (Price, 50 cents.)

The book may be carried in the vest pocket. Its purpose is to give in the briefest form essential facts concerning as large a number of places as can be accommodated in so small a volume.

On the Mexican Highlands. With a Passing Glimpse of Cuba. By William Seymour Edwards. 276 pp., many Photographs and Map. Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati, 1906(?). (Price, \$1.50.)

The author describes what he sees with vivacity and gives intelligent readers a fairly definite idea of the men, women, and things to be seen in a rapid journey through Mexico. He was long enough in that country to be much impressed with its mineral and agricultural wealth and the solidity and comfort of its leading cities, and he came away with a high opinion of its people. Though entirely on the surface, these pages give accurate impressions of many aspects of everyday life. The book is filled with photographic snap shots.

The Negro Races. A Sociological Study. Vol. 1. By Jerome Dowd. xxiii and 493 pp., Index, and Map. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1907. (Price, \$2.50.)

In his three books on the races of Africa of which this is Vol I, the author's primal object is to show that peoples who live under widely different conditions of geographical environment cannot develop the same institutions or pass through the same stages of evolution. Prof. Dowd assigns a larger influence upon human development to geographical environment than is admitted by a considerable number of ethnologists, but he stands on firm ground.